

Luminescence of LaBr₃:Ce,Hf scintillation crystals under UV-VUV and X-ray excitation

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Abstract. The present study was carried out by means of the low temperature time-resolved luminescence UV-VUV spectroscopy as well as the optical and thermally activation spectroscopy. The Ce³⁺ centers in regular lattice sites and located in the vicinity of the point defects of crystal structure were observed. Spectral and kinetic characteristics of the luminescence of these centers were defined. A photoluminescence of new point defects of the crystal structure are also manifested. We evaluated the energy of the interband transitions as $E_g \approx 6.2$ eV in LaBr₃. At the excitation energies $E_{exc} > 13$ eV (higher than $2E_g$) the effect of the electronic excitations multiplication was detected.

1. Introduction

The LaBr₃:Ce scintillator manufactured by the company *Saint-Gobain*, in fact, is very attractive for both spectrometric applications and for medical imaging. Nowadays a mechanism of the scintillation pulse's formation in these crystals is well known due to the investigations of luminescence under different kinds of excitations as well as to research of the electron excitation energy transfer to Ce³⁺ impurity center [1–3]. Photoluminescence (PL) studies of d→f emission in Ce³⁺ ions and self-trapped excitons (STE) under excitation by photons in ultraviolet (UV) and vacuum ultraviolet (VUV) ranges in LaBr₃:Ce was reported in Ref. [1, 2] only. In these studies the values of the fundamental absorption edge and the interband transition energy E_g were determined approximately ($E_g = 5.9$ eV at T=10 K). In the later works the results presented in Ref. [1, 2] are quoted, however further similar investigations of LaBr₃ in VUV range were not carried out and this result seems to be ambiguous.

In our previous report [4] we investigated a nonlinearity of response light yield in LaBr₃:Ce in extremely ultraviolet (XUV) region (45–290 eV). Our first results of LaBr₃:Ce PL investigations under VUV excitation are presented in Ref. [5]. LaBr₃:Ce crystals are hygroscopic, therefore the method of growth of LaBr₃:Ce single crystals doped with hafnium was developed in Russia [6]. These LaBr₃:Ce,Hf crystals have low hygroscopicity and they are more suitable for practical applications. The main goal of present work is the studies of luminescence of the LaBr₃:Ce,Hf crystals produced in Russia. The present study was carried out by means of the time-resolved luminescence UV-VUV spectroscopy as well as the optical absorption spectroscopy.

2. Experiment

2.1. Methods

Time-resolved and time-integrated PL spectra (1.5–5.0 eV), time-resolved PL excitation spectra (3.7–32.0 eV) and PL decay kinetics were measured using SR at the SUPERLUMI station (beam line I, HASYLAB at DESY, Hamburg). The primary monochromator with Al or Pt gratings had a spectral resolution of 3.2 Å. The PL spectra were measured using a 0.3m monochromator model ARC Spectra Pro-308i and an R6358P photomultiplier tube (Hamamatsu) in two time windows $\Delta t_1 = 11$ ns (fast component) and $\Delta t_2 = 30$ ns (slow component), which were delayed relative to the start of the SR-excitation pulse by $\delta t_1 = 3.0$ ns and $\delta t_2 = 36$ ns respectively. The PL excitation spectra were normalized to the same number of SR-exciting photons using sodium salicylate. The time resolution of the whole detection system was 0.8 ns (FWHM). The temporal interval between SR pulses equaled 96 ns. The



400W deuterium discharge lamp and the prismatic DMR-4 monochromator were used to measure the PL excitation spectra in the low-energy range of 2.4–5.8 eV in Ural Federal University. The spectra of the X-rays induced luminescence (XRL) were studied by means of a BSV2:Cu X-ray tube (30 kV, 10 mA), a MDR-23 monochromator and a FEU-106 photomultiplier tube. The experimental details for XUV excitation are presented in Ref. [4].

2.2. Samples preparation

The examined single crystal with high optical quality (5 wt.% of cerium and 0.05–0.5 wt.% of hafnium in charge) have been grown using Bridgman process in the Russian company *Stark Ltd* [6]. The synthesized single crystals were certificated by a XRD and mass-spectrometry method with inductive-bound plasma, both the chemical and X-ray fluorescence analysis were also used. The introduction of hafnium into the melt reduces the hygroscopicity of grown crystals [9]. Because of the hygroscopic nature of LaBr_3 , any contact with the atmospheric air leads to degradation of the sample surface that becomes cloudy due to the formation of crystalline hydrates. In all our experiments the samples ($5 \times 5 \times 1 \text{ mm}^3$) were cleaved from crystal boule in an atmosphere of a dry hot air and immediately mounted in a cryostat with a fast vacuum pumping.

3. Experimental results

The luminescence spectra of $\text{LaBr}_3:\text{Ce,Hf}$ crystals under X-ray and XUV excitations are very similar to those of $\text{LaBr}_3:\text{Ce}$ crystals presented in Ref. [4]. The XRL spectra of $\text{LaBr}_3:\text{Ce,Hf}$ crystals measured at different temperatures are shown in figure 1. These spectra contain emission bands at 356 and 382 nm. The time-resolved luminescence spectra are formed by the typical radiative $d \rightarrow f$ transitions in Ce^{3+} ions [2]. An additional broad band at 450 nm with microsecond PL decay kinetics appears at low temperatures. According to data [2], this band can be formed by self-trapped exciton (STE) emission. The PL spectra depend on the excitation energy (E_{exc}) significantly. The PL spectra of $\text{LaBr}_3:\text{Ce}$ at $T=8\text{K}$ under excitation by photons in the fundamental absorption region ($E_{\text{exc}}=6.9 \text{ eV}$) corresponds well to the luminescence spectra under X-ray or XUV excitation. On the contrary, the PL spectra of $\text{LaBr}_3:\text{Ce,Hf}$ shift to long wave region and contain narrow bands at 384 and 412 nm, as well as a broad band in the region of 500–600 nm with a microsecond PL decay kinetics (figure 2). The PL kinetics measured for the bands at 384 and 412 nm under excitation by photons with $E_{\text{exc}}=3.7\text{--}5.0 \text{ eV}$ have a single exponential decay with $\tau = 20 \pm 1 \text{ ns}$. The value of the PL decay time is less than that in $\text{LaBr}_3:\text{Ce}$ crystals ($\tau = 23\text{--}25 \text{ ns}$ depending on E_{exc} , see Ref. [5]).

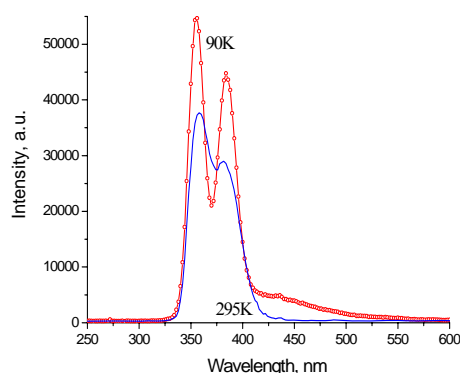


Figure 1. Luminescence spectra of $\text{LaBr}_3:\text{Ce,Hf}$ crystals under X-ray excitation measured at 90 and 295 K.

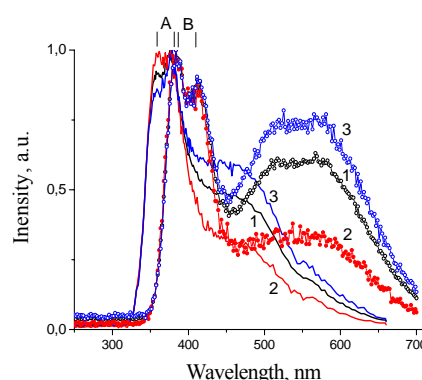


Figure 2. Time-resolved PL spectra of $\text{LaBr}_3:\text{Ce}$ (solid lines) and $\text{LaBr}_3:\text{Ce,Hf}$ (mugs-lines) under $E_{\text{exc}} = 6.9 \text{ eV}$: time-integrated (1), fast (2) and slow (3) components, $T=8 \text{ K}$.

Figure 3 shows the PL excitation spectra measured for 384 nm emission band and absorption spectrum of $\text{LaBr}_3\text{:Ce,Hf}$ (5%). The absorption spectrum of $\text{LaBr}_3\text{:Ce}$ (0.5%) calculated from transmission spectrum presented in Ref. [7] is also shown. The optical density in the region of 3.5–5.5 eV depends on the concentration of Ce^{3+} ions and its value increases dramatically at energies above 5.5 eV. The PL excitation spectra measured for 412 and 550 nm emission bands are represented in figure 4. Separate bands with maxima at 3.6 and 5.05 eV are observed.

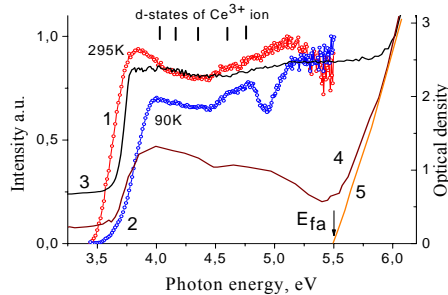


Figure 3. PL excitation spectra measured for 384 nm emission band (1, 2) in $\text{LaBr}_3\text{:Ce,Hf}$ (5% of Ce), absorption spectra ($T=295$ K) of $\text{LaBr}_3\text{:Ce,Hf}$ (5% of Ce) (3) and $\text{LaBr}_3\text{:Ce}$ (0.5%) (4) from Ref. [7], (5) – linear fit. The energy positions of the d-states of Ce^{3+} ions in $\text{LaBr}_3\text{:Ce}$ from Ref. [1] are shown.

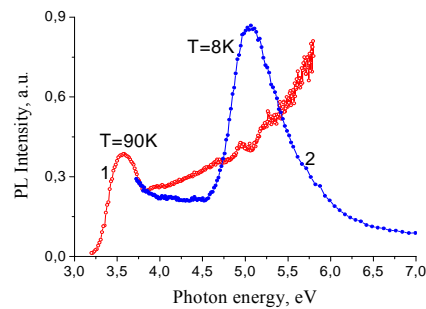


Figure 4. PL excitation spectra of $\text{LaBr}_3\text{:Ce,Hf}$ measured for 412 (1), 540 or 600 nm (2) emissions.

Time-resolved PL excitation spectra of 384 nm Ce^{3+} emission band in the wide energy region presented on figure 5. The PL yield drops sharply at energies above 5.5 eV and increases at $E_{\text{exc}} > 13$ eV. It should be noted that at $E_{\text{exc}} > 70$ eV this spectrum has a sharp structure. We analyzed the PL excitation spectrum in XUV region in detail earlier in Ref. [4].

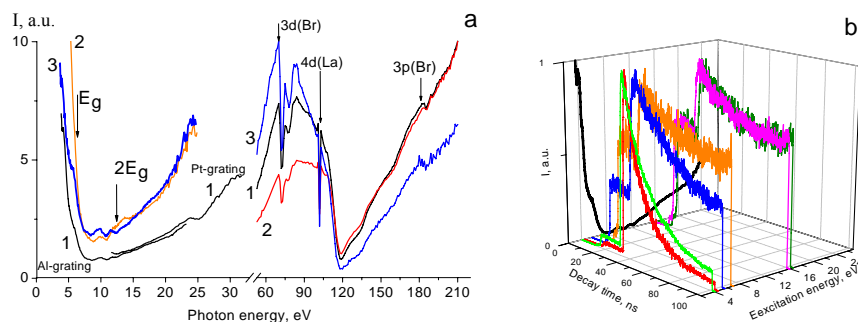


Figure 5. (a) – Time-resolved PL excitation spectra of 384 nm Ce^{3+} emission band in $\text{LaBr}_3\text{:Ce,Hf}$, $T=295$ K: time-integrated (1), fast (2) and slow (3) components. Spectrum (1) was measured using the Al and Pt gratings. (b) – 3D image of PL excitation spectrum and PL decay kinetics.

4. Discussion

The analysis of presented spectra shows that Ce^{3+} ions in regular lattice sites (marked as the A-centers) and Ce^{3+} ions located in the vicinity of the defects of crystal structure (marked as the B-centers) are observed in $\text{LaBr}_3\text{:Ce,Hf}$. PL of the B-centers under intracenter excitation has a decay time of 20 ± 1 ns. PL spectrum is shifted to lower energies. Stokes shift does not change practically. PL was efficiently excited by 3.6 eV photons, however, $f \rightarrow d$ electronic transitions in the absorption

spectrum do not appear in this spectral region. This fact indicates that the concentration of such B-centers is relatively low. Accordingly, in the XRL spectra only the A-centers appear.

New defects of the crystal structure were found in addition to the B centers in $\text{LaBr}_3\text{:Ce,Hf}$. The PL spectrum at $T = 8$ K has a broad band with maximum at 550 nm (2.25 eV, FWHM = 0.8 eV). The PL yield has its maximum at $E_{\text{exc}} = 5.05$ eV (Stokes shift is 2.8 eV) and it falls under excitation in the fundamental absorption edge and region of interband transitions. From this it follows that the intra center PL is observed, and that the efficiency of the energy transfer to these centers by excitons or band charge carriers is low. The structure of such defects is not clear.

The sharp increase of optical density at energies above 5.7 eV indicates the beginning of the fundamental absorption in these crystals. Linear fit shown in figure 3, allows us to estimate the energy of the edge of the interband transitions at $E_{\text{fa}} = 5.5$ eV. Slow microsecond components in the PL decay kinetics appear at PL excitation in this energy region (figure 5, curve 3). These facts indicate the participation of the band charge carriers in the formation of Ce^{3+} emission. Based on these data it is possible to estimate the energy of inter band transitions $E_g \approx 6.2$ eV in LaBr_3 . It should be noted that our values E_{fa} and E_g differ from the data presented in Refs. [2, 5]. Apparently, the measurement of Urbach tail absorption in LaBr_3 crystals will determine a more precise value of E_g .

The efficiency of Ce^{3+} PL excitation drops in the fundamental absorption edge and region of interband transitions. The competition of capture of the band carriers on Ce^{3+} centers and on crystal structure defects, the formation of STE, and predominantly non-radiative annihilation of the band carriers on the crystal surface determines to this PL yield decrease. The PL yield stabilizes with a further increase of the kinetic energy of the band carriers. The PL yield increases monotonically at energies $E_{\text{exc}} > 13$ eV. Based on the studies of the luminescence excitation spectra in XUV region presented in figure 5–a (see in details Ref. [4]) we believe that at energies $E_{\text{exc}} > 13$ eV (higher than $2E_g$) the effect of electronic excitations multiplication is observed. This effect is an attribute of effective scintillation process. In crystals with a narrow valence band (E_v) of p -type the threshold energy for this effect should lie just in the region of $(2-3)E_g$ [8]. We can reasonably assume that $E_v < E_g$ in LaBr_3 crystals, so the generation of secondary electron-hole pairs is due to the inelastic scattering of photoelectrons.

5. Conclusions

The present study was carried out by means of time-resolved luminescence UV–VUV spectroscopy as well as optical spectroscopy. Both Ce^{3+} centers in regular lattice sites and located in the vicinity of the point defects of crystal structure were observed. A PL of new point defects of the crystal structure was observed. We evaluated the energy of interband transitions as $E_g \approx 6.2$ eV in LaBr_3 . At the energies $E_{\text{exc}} > 13$ eV (higher than $2E_g$) the effect of electronic excitations multiplication was detected.

The work was partially supported by HASYLAB (Projects I–20110050, II–20080119 EU) and Russian Ministry of Education and Science (grant No. 14.A18.21.0076).

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